

Docket No.: 416-001

AF 3764
#13



**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

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|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Applicant: | David W. Perrego |) Law Office 3764 |
| | |) |
| Serial No.: | 09/740,169 |) Trademark Attorney: |
| | |) Quang Thanh |
| Filed: | December 19, 2000 |) |
| | |) |
| Title: | VERTICAL TRACTION ASSEMBLY AND METHOD |) |
| | |) |

TECHNOLOGY CENTER #3700

JAN 23 2004

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By: 

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR APPEAL BRIEF

Applicant hereby submits, in triplicate, an appeal brief filed within three (3) months of filing a
Notice of Appeal by First Class Mail on October 16, 2003. The attached check for two hundred and twenty
dollars (\$220.00) includes the one hundred and sixty five dollar (\$165.00) fee for filing a brief in support of
an appeal by a small entity applicant, and fifty five dollars (\$55.00) for the one month extension of time fee
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You are hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
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Respectfully submitted,

DAVID W. PERREGO

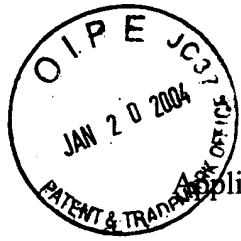
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AND METHOD)

TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700

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Honorable Commissioner
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P.O. Box 1450
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01 FC:2402 165.00 OP
02 FC:2251 55.00 OP

By: 

APPEAL BRIEF

Applicant hereby submits, in triplicate, an appeal brief filed within three (3) months of filing a Notice of Appeal by First Class Mail on October 16, 2003. A check (\$220.00) for \$165.00 for filing a brief in support of an appeal by a small entity applicant is attached to the transmittal letter.

One Month Extension of Time

Applicant respectfully requests an extension of time for filing this appeal brief within the first month after the two (2) month filing requirement of 37 CFR § 1.192. The check attached to the transmittal letter also pays the extension of time fee \$55.00 for a small entity applicant.

Applicant filed a petition pursuant 37 CFR § 1.182 by facsimile transmission on December 15, 2003 requesting entry of Applicant's amendment filed October 16, 2003 in response to the examiner's final rejection dated July 15, 2003. To date, the director of Patent Technology Center 3700 has not acted on Applicant's petition. Applicant fully expected to have a decision within the

first month of the extension of time so that he could proceed on the basis of the claims as amended after the final rejection. But to avoid the necessity of having to pay the excessive government fees for an extension beyond the first month, it is necessary for him to proceed as set forth below.

Real Party in Interest

Applicant, David W. Perrego, is the real party in interest.

Related Appeals and Interferences

No other appeal and/or interference exists that will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

Status of Claims

Originally filed Claims 1-19 were subjected to a requirement for restriction and method claims 16-19 were withdrawn from consideration on their merits in the final rejection. Claims 1-15 as amended after the first office action dated May 8, 2002 (Appendix A) are those currently subject to the possible entry of Applicant's proposed amendments after the final rejection of July 15, 2003.

Status of Amendments

Applicant timely filed a response with proposed amendments to the claims on October 16, 2003 after the final rejection dated July 15, 2003. In his October 30, 2003 office action, the examiner refused to enter Applicant's amendments after final rejection because "they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search," and "they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal." More specifically, the examiner states that the "amendment has changed the scope of the claims...for example in claim 1 adding 'standing frame means' and 'depend downwardly,' and in claim 2 adding 'assuming said vertical traction suspension position' are further limitations never before considered."

Applicant shows in his petition how the issues related to the proposed limitations questioned in Claims 1 and 2 have been previously considered by the examiner in Applicant's claims submitted after the first office action dated May 8, 2002.

The amended claims proposed after final rejection (Appendix B) are those now being considered for entry by the director of Patent Technology Center 3700, Art Unit 3764.

Summary of the Invention

The vertical traction assembly of the invention directs a focused traction force specifically to the area of maximal muscle strain and spasm along a person's spine when using gravity to stretch a his or her spine while in a vertical traction suspension position. The assembly comprises frame means and torso harness coupled to downwardly depend from the frame means. Stand means provides a non-traction receiving surface adjacent the frame means on which a person may step to don the torso harness. The harness means is effective to suspend the person from the frame means when the person steps from the non-traction receiving surface to a vertical traction suspension position after donning the harness. In short, the assembly enables the person to personally subject himself or herself to treatment on the claimed assembly without necessary assistance by another person as is required in other known traction assemblies.

The traction force focusing means connected to the frame means directs traction pressure to a selected location along the spine of the person whose legs are freely hanging downwardly while suspended in a vertical traction suspension position. The focused traction force means is adjustably connected to the frame means to be selectively secured to a plurality of vertical locations for directing a gravity traction force to a preselected area at a point along the spine of the person in suspension. (See the first two paragraphs under "The Summary of the Invention" at pages 5 and 6 of

the written description; pad element 25 shown in Figs. 1-2 and 4-8 explained at pages 10-14; and pad element 43 in Fig. 9 explained at page 14.)

Unlike known traction assemblies that require the person to be in traction for extended periods of time, the traction pressure is applied for short periods of time with a protocol that includes a treatment cycle having a plurality of abbreviated traction sessions when the patient is suspended in the vertical traction suspension position. The traction sessions are separated with respect to each other with a rest period without traction. More particularly, each traction session may have a duration of up to 90 seconds and each rest period a duration of up to 90 seconds. And the traction pressure is equal to about 40% of the patient's body weight. (See full paragraph at page 7 of the written description.)

The patient's lower body freely suspends from the frame structure to allow for subtle side-to-side shifts in the person's weight that produce a "balanced suspension" that increases the pull on tighter muscles. Depending on the amount of spasm present, the traction force draws up and shortens the tight muscles primarily on the affected side. So the hanging legs cause the side with the shortest muscles to take the bulk of the traction force thereby causing shorter muscles to be pulled harder and elongated. In short, the side undergoing the most spasm will receive the most force and benefit. (See first full paragraph at page 8.)

Stand means mounted to the frame means provides a non-traction receiving surface on which the person may step to don the torso harness means and a partial traction receiving surface. The harness means suspends the person from the frame means for less than full traction obtained in a full vertical traction suspension position when the person initially steps from the non-traction receiving surface to the partial traction receiving surface after donning the harness. An individual requires little

preparation for using the assembly of the invention. The patient simply adjusts the harness to fit his or her particular body size and dons it while standing on a platform elevated with respect to the floor so that no traction is produced. Once the torso harness is secured to the person's body and gradually lowers himself or herself into a suspended position for a traction session. (See the last full paragraph on page 8 and bridging paragraph on pages 8-9.)

Issues

1. Whether or not claims 3, 6-7 are still objected to since the examiner denied entry of the amendments to correct this informality under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Notably, without entry of the amendment, the examiner does not reference any claims objected to in paragraph 7 of his October 30, 2003 office action. It's not clear as to whether his objection of paragraph 1 under "Claim Objections" in his final rejection of July 15, 2003 still applies.

2. Whether or not claims 4 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as lacking enablement because the "applicant fails to disclose specifically how the focused traction pressure means (what structure?) would ensure to deliver the predetermined force of about 40% weight (how is a pad capable of delivering this predetermined force?) to the spine of a user. Without entry of the applicant's amendment after final rejection that addresses this question, it's unclear as to whether this rejection of claims 4 and 15 still applies.

3. Whether Chitwood (U.S. Patent 5,662,597) anticipates claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102. Specific issues related to the anticipation issue include the following:

- a) Whether the Chitwood harness means 66 is "effective to maintain a person in a vertical traction suspension position."
- b) Whether the Chitwood head receiving portion 20 constitutes a "traction force

focusing means” as Applicant discloses and claims.

4. Whether Burton (U.S. Patent 4,205,665) anticipates claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Specific issues related to the anticipation issue include the following:

- a) Whether the mere utilization of the force of gravity to produce a traction force always finds a person in “a vertical traction suspension position” as in claim 9.
- b) Whether the lower Burton platform 96 that is disposed directly below the upper Burton platform 94 allows the person to stand on lower platform 96 at anytime.

5. Whether Nelson (U.S. Patent 4,890,604) renders claims 1, 7, and 10-14 to be obvious and unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

6. Whether Nelson in view of Burton renders claims 2-6, 8, and 15 obvious and unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Grouping of Claims

Claim 1 is rejected as being anticipated by Chitwood .

Claim 9 is rejected as being anticipated by Burton.

Claims 1, 7, and 10-14 are rejected as being obvious over Nelson.

Claims 2-6, 8, and 15 are rejected as being obvious over Nelson in view of Burton.

Argument

Claims 1, 9 and 10 are independent claims. Claims 2-8 depend from claim 1 with claims 2-6 incorporating the “stand means” and the derivation and amount of “focused traction pressure” that more specifically recite novel structural features that enable a person, without the aid of another, to don the harness means, and to control the amount of time spent in traction.

Claim 7 incorporates a novel function of the focused traction force means “being effective to

derive said focused traction pressure from a portion of the weight of the person in said traction position” while the person “is vertically suspended with the harness means to produce said focused traction pressure.”

Claim 8 recites the novel structure of the adjustable feature of the traction force focusing means is directed to “a selected location along the spine of a person” at “an inflamed area on the person’s back” thus highlighting a capability and function not found in known traction assemblies.

Claim 9 is directed to a novel free standing structure with stand means that distinguishes over a traction structure having frame means that may not be free standing and requires the aid of others for a person to receive traction pressure as claimed.

Claims 11-15 depend from claim 10 with claims 11-13 defining novel “backboard means” (claim 11) that supports the upper body portion of the person who is girded with the harness means while the lower portion of the person’s body is “suspended in said gravity traction suspension position.” Claim 12 further sets forth a novel “releasable tightening means for selectively securing the focused traction force means to a plurality of vertical locations along said backboard means.” Claim 13 further defines the “backboard means” in terms of the novel “front rearwardly tilted frame portion,” and “pad element means adjustably mount to the backboard means and releasable fastening means for selectively positioning the pad element means with respect to a person using said assembly to undergo vertical traction treatment in a full suspension position.” Claims 14 and 15 respectively define a novel “focused traction force means” to be “effective to direct a traction force equal to a fraction of the person's weight at said selected location along the spine of said person,” and the “traction force” to be “equal to about 40% of the person's weight.”

No known traction structure enables its user to do what the claimed structures of the

independent and dependent claims accomplish as set forth above. So the specifically claimed structures thus constitute further inventive features of Applicant's novel traction assembly. For the foregoing reasons, the claims of the groups of single claim 1; claim 9; claims 1, 7, and 10-14; and claims 2-6, 8, and 15 do not stand or fall together.

35 U.S.C. § 112, First and Second Paragraph Issues

1. Whether or not claims 3, 6-7 are still objected to since the examiner denied entry of the amendments to correct this informality under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Notably, without entry of the amendment, the examiner does not reference any claims objected to in paragraph 7 of his October 30, office action. It's not clear as to whether his objection of paragraph 1 under "Claim Objections" in his final rejection of July 15, 2003 still applies. Applicant attempted to amend claims 3 and 7 to specify a "vertical traction suspension system" in place of "traction position" to which the examiner objects. Applicant, however, unintentionally overlooked the same proposed amendment in claim 6.

2. Whether or not claims 4 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as lacking enablement.

The examiner alleges that the "applicant fails to disclose specifically how the focused traction pressure means (what structure?) would ensure to deliver the predetermined force of about 40% weight (how is a pad capable of delivering this predetermined force?) to the spine of a user. In his August 8, 2002 response, Applicant provided an insert at page 3 of his written description that fully explains how Applicant's "traction force focusing means" (pad element means 25) simply takes advantage of the principle that for every force applied in one direction there is an equal opposite force. The person in the claimed "vertical traction suspension position" attained in Applicant's claimed structure simply focuses the amount of body weight that is effective to produce a traction

force known to be produced in existing traction systems. Applicant's claimed structure simply more effectively uses that force of about 40% of the suspended person's body weight by applying it to a selected location along the person's spine rather than being distributed along the entire length of the spinal column as in Chitwood, Nelson, and Burton structures.

Without entry of the applicant's amendment after final rejection that addresses this question, it's unclear as to whether this rejection of claims 4 and 15 still applies.

The Inventive Concepts of Applicant's Traction Assembly

1. A traction assembly that focuses a traction force at a selective location of a person's spine while the person is suspended (hangs) in a vertical traction suspension position.
2. The novel traction assembly eliminates long periods of time in traction as in known assemblies.
3. The Applicant's novel traction assembly enables a person to receive effective traction treatment to a selected inflamed area along the length of his or her spine without the aid of others while safely and fully controlling the time of applied traction.

Definitions of Terms Used in Applicant's Claims and the Prior Art References

To insure full and accurate communication with the Board, and in view of arguments presented in the Patent Office actions, the ordinary meaning of specific terms related to the determination of patentability of Applicant's invention is required.

Webster's New Third International Dictionary (the Dictionary) defines *freestanding* as "standing alone or on its own foundation free of architectural or supporting frame or attachment;" *occipital bone* as "a compound bone that forms the posterior part of the skull and surrounds the foramen magnum bearing condyle or condyles for articulation with the atlas in vertebrates;" *standing*

as “upright on the feet or in place: erect;” *suspension* as “an act of hanging or the state of being hung;” and *vertical* as “perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or to a primary axis.” See attached respective pages 907, 1560, 2224, 2303, and 2546 of the Dictionary.

The Law Related to Anticipation

For anticipation under 35 U.S.C. 102, the reference must teach every aspect of the claimed invention either explicitly or impliedly. Any feature not directly taught must be inherently present. “A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). “When a claim covers several structures or compositions, either generically or as alternatives, the claim is deemed anticipated if any of the structures or compositions within the scope of the claim is known in the prior art.” *Brown v. 3M*, 265 F.3d 1349, 1351, 60 USPQ2d 1375, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (claim to a system for setting a computer clock to an offset time to address the Year 2000 (Y2K) problem, applicable to records with year date data in “at least one of two-digit, three-digit, or four-digit” representations, was held anticipated by a system that offsets year dates in only two-digit formats). See also MPEP § 2131.02. “The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim.” *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim, but this is not an *ipsissimis verbis* test, i.e., identity of terminology is not required. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

3. Whether Chitwood (U.S. Patent 5,662,597) anticipates claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102.

The examiner states that the Chitwood “adjustable inclined table ... would place the user in a

vertical traction suspension.” Claim 1 requires a “harness means” “effective to maintain a person in a vertical traction suspension position after the person dons said harness means.” A user’s “vertical traction suspension position” requires the user to be “perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or to a primary axis.” Chitwood discloses no such harness means that depends downwardly from a standing frame means to produce the recited function. In contrast, Chitwood’s harness is disposed along an inclined surface, and the user is never in a “vertical traction” hanging position so that the person’s body is “perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or to a primary axis.”

Chitwood’s “head and neck support structure” 20 produces a “gravity force from the user’s/patient’s body on the occipital bone at the back of the head of the patient or user to provide adequate stretching of the cervical area of the neck” (Chitwood, col. 5, ls. 10-14). The occipital bone is in the posterior of the head and **not in the spinal column** as the examiner argues. So structure 20 is not a “traction force focusing means.”

a) Whether the Chitwood harness means 66 is “effective to maintain a person in a vertical traction suspension position.”

The strap or harness assembly 60 with belt 66 “can be used to limit the amount of gravity force exerted by the user’s or patient’s head against the ridge or shoulder 34 and the adjacent lift surface 36 of the head receiving portion 20” (Chitwood, col. 5, ls. 4-7). The person does not hang in a vertical disposition that is perpendicular to the plane of the horizontal surface supporting his traction assembly. That is, a person merely reclining on the inclined Chitwood table 12 is not suspended as Applicant discloses and claims. So the Chitwood harness 60/66 is not “effective to maintain a person in a vertical traction suspension position.”

b) Whether the Chitwood head receiving portion 20 constitutes a “traction force focusing means” as Applicant discloses and claims.

The person reclines on an inclined surface to inherently distribute the person's weight along the entire length of the spine. It is impossible for the Chitwood head receiving portion to apply "a predetermined amount of focused traction pressure directly to a selected location along the spine of the person who is in said vertical traction suspension position." A person using the Chitwood assembly is incapable of hanging suspended in a vertical position with respect to the surface supporting the assembly. Thus it is impossible for the head receiving portion 20 to address any inflamed area in the lumbar location or any other selective location. No evidence exists in the Chitwood disclosure that the mere mating of the center portion 30 directs a focused traction force to the person's spine. The head receiving portion 30 is used to simply "provide adequate stretching of the cervical area of the neck (Chitwood, col. 5, ls. 14-15).

For these foregoing reasons, Chitwood cannot anticipate Applicant's claim 1.

4. Whether Burton (U.S. Patent 4,205,665) anticipates claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

The examiner states that Burton's apparatus uses "the force of gravity" for "spinal traction therapy." Frame means 54 is a rotating structure not a standing structure that is necessary for Applicant's harness means to "depend downwardly from" his frame means to enable the user to suspend or hang "perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or to a primary axis" as set forth in claim 9. Burton's foot stop 93 does not have a surface to perform the claimed function, but is merely "a safety device to help protect the patient from a fall if one of the primary support elements fails." Burton's lower platform 96 is used to clamp his contraption to the bed and provides no surface upon which the patient can stand to do anything let alone to perform the specific functions recited in claim 9. And the donning of Burton's harness cannot be effected by the user but must be assisted

by another person. In contrast, if necessary, a user of Applicant's assembly needs no assistance to don the claimed harness means to receive the benefits of the claimed device. No such benefits exist in using the Burton assembly. See Burton, col 5, ls. 35-43.

a) Whether the mere utilization of the force of gravity to produce a traction force always finds a person in "a vertical traction suspension position" as in claim 9.

The limitation of "a vertical traction suspension position" refers to the position of the person using Applicant's assembly. It is not in reference to the mere force of gravity acting on a person in any position with respect to the floor on which any known device is located. In fact, Burton shows many positions for a person on whom gravity is producing a traction force. But none of the positions finds a person hanging in a vertically disposed position against a "traction force focusing means" Applicant claims. Clearly, a person's weight is inherently distributed over the entire length of the body against the bed surface in the Burton structure. And Burton's harness 32 is *not* "effective to suspend the person from the [Burton] frame means [54] for a partial traction pressure when the person stands on said second partial traction receiving surface after donning said harness means" as in claim 9.

b) Whether the lower Burton platform 96 that is disposed directly below the upper Burton platform 94 allows the person to stand on lower platform 96 at anytime.

The Burton lower platform 96 of foot stop 93 is clamped to the existing bed foot board 98 by clamps 100" (Burton, col. 5, 37-39). In other words, platform 96 is merely part of the attachment means that connects the foot stop 93 to the Burton frame. A scissors mechanism 102 is used "to adjust the position of upper platform 94 to just below the patient's feet as a safety device to help protect the patient from a fall if one of the primary support elements fails" (Burton, col 5, ls. 39-43). There is no way that a person "may" stand on the upper platform 94 "to don the harness 32," nor is

there any way that a person “may” stand to adjust said harness means with respect to the person’s torso and assembly before the person voluntarily steps to a vertical, gravity traction suspension position” as in claim 9. In short, the Burton structure is incapable of “performing [Applicant’s] intended use” of its claimed stand means as the examiner alleges.

For all of the foregoing reasons, Burton does not anticipate Applicant’s claim 9.

The Law Related to Obviousness

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant’s disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

The initial burden is on the examiner to provide some suggestion of the desirability of doing what the inventor has done. “To support the conclusion that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or impliedly suggest the claimed invention or the examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references.” *Ex parte Clapp*, 227 USPQ 972, 973 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985).

“There are three possible sources for a motivation to combine references: the nature of the problem to be solved, the teachings of the prior art, and the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill

in the art.” *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1457-58 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (The combination of the references taught every element of the claimed invention, however without a motivation to combine, a rejection based on a *prima facie* case of obvious was held improper.). The level of skill in the art cannot be relied upon to provide the suggestion to combine references. *Al-Site Corp. v. VSI Int’l Inc.*, 174 F.3d 1308, 50 USPQ2d 1161 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

“In determining the propriety of the Patent Office case for obviousness in the first instance, it is necessary to ascertain whether or not the reference teachings would appear to be sufficient for one of ordinary skill in the relevant art having the reference before him to make the proposed substitution, combination, or other modification.” *In re Linter*, 458 F.2d 1013, 1016, 173 USPQ 560, 562 (CCPA 1972). Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. “The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art.” *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also *In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1342-44, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433-34 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (discussing the importance of relying on objective evidence and making specific factual findings with respect to the motivation to combine references); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

5. Whether Nelson (U.S. Patent 4,890,604) renders claims 1, 7, and 10-14 to be obvious and unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

The mere showing that “a gravitational traction device designed to use gravity acting on a patient’s body and tending to pull the body downwardly along the inclined surface of the platform” reads on any device like those shown in Nelson, Chitwood, and Burton. Yet none of these references show the person in traction hanging in a suspended manner with a focused traction directed to a selective location of the person’s spine. Clearly the examiner’s characterization of gravity pulling downwardly while in a reclining position does not constitute maintaining “a person in a vertical traction suspension position” as the claims require.

Nelson discloses embodiments of a traction table assembly having standing frames 14 and 119 with respective rotatable table assemblies 15 and 120 mounted thereon. In turn, table assemblies 15 and 120 include respective patient platforms 17 and 122 in which the horizontally positioned patient is strapped by a conventional body strap 43 that does not depend downwardly from the table assembly but extends upwardly from it (Nelson, col. 5, ls 40-42). The user’s body is held to the slidable platforms 17 and 122 with the additional help of head and foot restraints (not in Applicant’s claimed assembly) so that the patient platform assemblies move “freely in a direction parallel to the [respective frames 16 and 122] with the extremities of the patient restrained, thus inducing traction in the patient according to the inclination and the patient weight.” No teaching exists of a harness means for supporting the user in a “vertical traction suspension position.” And contrary to the examiner’s assertions, platforms 17 and 122 (comprising interconnected “wheeled trolley units 145-147”) distribute the traction force “over the body length of the patient” without any focused traction pressure from a “traction force focusing means.” See Nelson, col. 5, ls. 55-58.

In view of the foregoing analysis, Nelson's frame means 17 and 122 are not "standing" or "freestanding;" no torso harness means perform Applicant's claimed functions; and the single wheeled trolley 147 provides no focused pressure to the prone patient's back any more than to do connected trolleys 145, 146, or 148. Applicant's traction force focusing means is connected to backboard means but the examiner alleges that the movably mounted trolleys are somehow equivalent to Applicant's fixedly adjustable traction force focusing means. The trolleys cannot be tightened to the track 122. If they were, the Nelson assembly would not be usable for its intended purpose. And nothing in Nelson shows a patient hanging in a perpendicular position as required in the claims. Obviously, a person who is in a reclining position when using the Nelson assembly and *not* hanging in a position that is perpendicular to the plane of the horizontal surface supporting his traction assembly can be in a "vertical traction suspension position" as Applicant's claims require.

Nelson's "wheeled carriage 144" of his oscillating table assembly is distributed "over the body length of the patient" who is reclined on the Nelson platform assembly 123 (Nelson, col. 5, ls. 53-58; col. 6, ls 48-58). So the Nelson wheeled trolley unit 147 supports the person's body with the same force as wheeled trolley units 145, 146, and 148. That is, Nelson's "wheeled trolley unit 147" is not "effective to direct a traction force equal to a fraction of the person's weight at said selected location along the spine of said person" as in claim 14 apart from and with respect to any of the other Nelson "trolley units 145, 146, and 148" as the examiner alleges. Therefore there can be no application of "a predetermined amount of focused traction pressure directly to a selected location along the spine of the person who is in said vertical traction suspension position."

The optional "conventional body strap" 43 as shown in Nelson Figs. 1 and 2 "can be applied to the individual to secure him relatively to the pad 20" (Nelson, col. 5, ls. 40-42). Therefore strap

43 does not depend “downwardly from the [Nelson] frame means” 122 to vertically suspend the person as the examiner alleges. So Nelson does not disclose a “torso harness means” that is “effective to maintain a person in gravity traction suspension position” as the examiner alleges and as Applicant discloses and claims.

Regarding claims 11-14, a person on Nelson’s “wheeled carriage 144” girded with the optional “conventional body strap” 43 cannot function as “backboard means for supporting an upper body portion of the person who is girded with said harness means and suspended in said gravity traction suspension position” as in claim 11. Nelson’s “roller or wheel 153” of his “wheeled carriage 144” are incapable of functioning as “releasable tightening means for selectively securing the focused traction force means to a plurality of vertical locations along said backboard means” as the examiner alleges and as in claim 12. The Nelson “pad or cushion” 150 of “wheeled trolley unit” 147 is clearly not adjustably mounted on the Nelson “wheeled carriage 144” as the examiner alleges is equivalent to the “backboard means” of claim 13. The Nelson “wheeled carriage 144” is not part of the Nelson “support frame 122,” and the “pad or cushion” 150 is not equivalent to the “pad element means” of claim 13 as the examiner alleges.

6. Whether Nelson in view of Burton renders claims 2-6, 8, and 15 obvious and unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

As fully discussed above, neither Nelson nor Burton discloses any of Applicant’s claimed structures and their functions. Therefore, neither Nelson nor Burton teaches one having ordinary skill in the art to do what Applicant has done and claimed. The examiner does not find any suggestion to combine the references; he perceives no problem in the prior art that would occur to the person having ordinary skill in the art to do what Applicant has done; and must therefore rely on

the teaching of Applicant's own disclosure to justify the combination of these two references.

Nothing is found in either Nelson or Burton that would enable such a person to practice Applicant's invention or lead him to do what Applicant has invented. So even if the combination of the references were appropriate, which Applicant categorically denies and refutes, the resultant combination of teachings would still not produce Applicant's claimed invention. It's clear that neither Nelson nor Burton would function in the manner in which the disclosed structures operate if the reference teachings were combined. That is, the Nelson and Burton structures would be rendered unable to function (inoperative) as disclosed therein. For treating a person hanging in a "vertical traction suspension position" is a complete departure from the structure and operation of either of the supporting platforms on which the traction force is distributed along the entire length of the person's spine.

For the foregoing reasons, the rejection claims 2-6, 8, and 15 over Nelson in view of Burton has no merit.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, Applicant requests that the Board reverse the examiner's rejections and allow the applicant's claims to issue.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID W. PERREGO

By: 

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APPENDIX A

Claims As First Amended After First Office Action (Proposed Amended Claims After Final Rejection Not Yet Entered)

1. A vertical traction assembly for using gravity to stretch a person's spine, said assembly comprising:
 - a) frame means and torso harness means coupled to depend from said frame means,
 - b) said harness means being effective to maintain a person in a vertical traction suspension position after the person dons said harness means, and
 - c) traction force focusing means attached to the frame means for applying a predetermined amount of focused traction pressure directly to a selected location along the spine of the person who is in said vertical traction suspension position.
2. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein
stand means disposed on said frame means includes non-traction receiving surface means on which a person stands for donning the torso harness means before applying said predetermined amount of focused traction pressure.
3. An assembly as defined in claim 2 wherein
said predetermined amount of focused traction pressure is derived from the weight of the person who is in said traction position.
4. An assembly as defined in claim 3 wherein
said predetermined amount of focused traction pressure is equal to about 40% of said person's weight.
5. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein

stand means is mounted to said frame means and includes said non-traction receiving surface and a partial traction receiving surface on which the person may stand to effect adjustment of the harness means with respect to the frame means and the person's torso before being said person is subjected to a full traction treatment,

said harness means being effective to produce a partial traction treatment pressure equal to a desired percentage of a full traction treatment pressure when the person steps from the non-traction receiving surface to said partial traction receiving surface after donning said harness means.

6. An assembly as defined in claim 5 wherein

said desired percentage is about 20% of the full traction treatment pressure which is equal to about 40% of the weight of the person who is in the traction position.

7. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein

said frame means is free standing and said harness means depends downwardly from said frame means,

said focused traction force means being effective to derive said focused traction pressure from a portion of the weight of the person in said traction position, and

said vertical traction suspension position is a gravity traction suspension position with said person being vertically suspended with the harness means to produce said focused traction pressure.

8. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein

said selected location along the spine of the person includes an inflamed area on the person's back.

9. A vertical traction assembly for using gravity to stretch a person's spine, said assembly

comprising:

- a) frame means and torso harness means coupled to flexibly depend from said frame means, and
- b) stand means mounted to said frame means to provide a first non-traction receiving surface on which a person may stand to don the torso harness means and a second partial traction receiving surface on which a person may stand to adjust said harness means with respect to the person's torso and assembly before the person voluntarily steps to a vertical, gravity traction suspension position,
- c) said harness means being effective to suspend the person from the frame means for a partial traction pressure when the person stands on said second partial traction receiving surface after donning said harness means,
- d) said partial traction pressure being less than a full traction pressure that is applied to the person who is in said vertical, gravity traction suspension position.

10. A traction assembly for using gravity to stretch a person's spine, said assembly comprising:

- a) free standing frame means and harness means effective to releasably gird the torso of a person,
- b) said harness means being coupled to flexibly depend from said frame means to suspend the person from the frame means in a gravity traction suspension position, and
- c) focused traction force means adjustably connected to the frame means for applying traction pressure directly to a selected location along the spine of the person in said gravity traction suspension position.

11. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein

said frame means includes backboard means for supporting an upper body portion of the person who is girded with said harness means and suspended in said gravity traction suspension position.

12. An assembly as defined in claim 11 wherein

said backboard means includes said focused traction force means having releasable tightening means for selectively securing the focused traction force means to a plurality of vertical locations along said backboard means.

13. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein

said frame means includes a front rearwardly tilted frame portion including backboard means,

said traction force focusing means includes pad element means adjustably mounted to the backboard means and releasable fastening means for selectively positioning the pad element means with respect to a person using said assembly to undergo vertical traction treatment in a full suspension position.

14. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein

said focused traction force means is effective to direct a traction force equal to a fraction of the person's weight at said selected location along the spine of said person.

15. An assembly as defined in claim 14 wherein

said traction force is equal to about 40% of the person's weight.

APPENDIX B

Proposed Amended Claims Submitted After Final Rejection

1. A vertical traction assembly for using gravity to stretch a person's spine, said assembly comprising:
 - a) standing frame means and torso harness means coupled to depend downwardly from said frame means,
 - b) said harness means being effective to maintain a person in a vertical traction suspension position after the person dons said harness means, and
 - c) traction force focusing means attached to the frame means for applying a focused traction pressure directly to a selected location along the spine of the person who is in said vertical traction suspension position.
2. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein
said standing frame means includes non-traction receiving surface means on which a person stands for donning the torso harness means before assuming said vertical traction suspension position and applying said focused traction pressure.
3. An assembly as defined in claim 2 wherein
said focused traction pressure is derived from the weight of the person who is in said vertical traction suspension position.
4. An assembly as defined in claim 3 wherein
said focused traction pressure is equal to about 40% of said person's weight.
5. An assembly as defined in claim 2 wherein

said standing frame means further includes a partial traction receiving surface on which the person to be maintained in said vertical traction suspension position may stand to effect adjustment of the harness means with respect to the frame means and the person's torso before said person is subjected to a full traction treatment,

said harness means being effective to produce a partial traction treatment pressure equal to a desired percentage of a full traction treatment pressure when the person steps from the non-traction receiving surface to said partial traction receiving surface after donning said harness means.

6. An assembly as defined in claim 5 wherein

said desired percentage is about 20% of the full traction treatment pressure which is equal to about 40% of the weight of the person who is in the traction position.

7. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein

said frame means is free standing and said traction force focusing means being effective to derive said focused traction pressure from a portion of the weight of the person in said vertical traction suspension position with said person being vertically suspended with the harness means to produce said focused traction pressure.

8. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein

said selected location along the spine of the person includes an inflamed area on the person's back.

9. A vertical traction assembly for using gravity to stretch a person's spine, said assembly comprising:

a) standing frame means and torso harness means coupled to flexibly depend

downwardly from said frame means, and

b) said frame means including a first non-traction receiving surface means for supporting a person while standing to don the torso harness means and a second partial traction receiving surface means for supporting a person while standing to adjust said harness means with respect to the person's torso and assembly before the person voluntarily steps to a vertical, gravity traction suspension position,

c) said harness means being effective to suspend the person from the frame means for a partial traction pressure when the person stands on said second partial traction receiving surface means after donning said harness means,

d) said partial traction pressure being less than a full traction pressure that is applied to the person while in said vertical, gravity traction suspension position.

10. A traction assembly for using gravity to stretch a person's spine, said assembly comprising:

a) freestanding frame means and harness means effective to releasably gird the torso of a person,

b) said harness means being coupled to flexibly depend downwardly from said frame means to suspend the person from the frame means in a vertical traction suspension position, and

c) focused traction force means adjustably connected to the frame means for applying traction pressure directly to a selected location along the spine of the person in said vertical traction suspension position.

11. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein

said frame means includes backboard means for supporting an upper body portion of the

person who is girded with said harness means and suspended in said vertical traction suspension position.

12. An assembly as defined in claim 11 wherein

said backboard means includes said traction force focusing means having releasable tightening means for selectively securing the traction focusing force means to a plurality of vertical locations along said backboard means.

13. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein

said frame means includes a front rearwardly tilted frame portion including backboard means,

said traction force focusing means includes pad element means adjustably mounted to the backboard means and releasable fastening means for selectively positioning the pad element means with respect to a person's spine before said person is in said vertical traction suspension position.

14. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein

said traction force focusing means is effective to direct a traction force equal to a fraction of the person's weight at said selected location along the spine of said person.

15. An assembly as defined in claim 14 wherein

said traction force is equal to about 40% of the person's weight.

Proposed Amended Claims 1-15 with Markings to Show Proposed Changes

1. A vertical traction assembly for using gravity to stretch a person's spine, said assembly comprising:

a) standing frame means and torso harness means coupled to depend downwardly from said frame means,

b) said harness means being effective to maintain a person in a vertical traction suspension position after the person dons said harness means, and

c) traction force focusing means attached to the frame means for applying a ~~predetermined amount of~~ focused traction pressure directly to a selected location along the spine of the person who is in said vertical traction suspension position.

2. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein

~~stand means disposed on~~ said standing frame means includes non-traction receiving surface means on which a person stands for donning the torso harness means before assuming said vertical traction suspension position and applying said ~~predetermined amount of~~ focused traction pressure.

3. An assembly as defined in claim 2 wherein

said ~~predetermined amount of~~ focused traction pressure is derived from the weight of the person who is in said vertical traction suspension position.

4. An assembly as defined in claim 3 wherein

said ~~predetermined amount of~~ focused traction pressure is equal to about 40% of said person's weight.

5. An assembly as defined in claim ~~1~~ 2 wherein

~~stand means is mounted to~~ said standing frame means ~~and includes said non-traction receiving surface and~~ further includes a partial traction receiving surface on which the person to be maintained in said vertical traction suspension position may stand to effect adjustment of the

harness means with respect to the frame means and the person's torso before ~~being~~ said person is subjected to a full traction treatment,

said harness means being effective to produce a partial traction treatment pressure equal to a desired percentage of a full traction treatment pressure when the person steps from the non-traction receiving surface to said partial traction receiving surface after donning said harness means.

6. An assembly as defined in claim 5 wherein

said desired percentage is about 20% of the full traction treatment pressure which is equal to about 40% of the weight of the person who is in the traction position.

7. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein

said frame means is free standing and ~~said harness means depends downwardly from said frame means~~; said ~~focused~~ traction force focusing means being effective to derive said focused traction pressure from a portion of the weight of the person in said vertical traction suspension position, ~~and said vertical traction suspension position is a gravity traction suspension position~~ with said person being vertically suspended with the harness means to produce said focused traction pressure.

8. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein

said selected location along the spine of the person includes an inflamed area on the person's back.

9. A vertical traction assembly for using gravity to stretch a person's spine, said assembly comprising:

a) standing frame means and torso harness means coupled to flexibly depend

downwardly from said frame means, and

b) ~~stand means mounted to~~ said frame means ~~to provide~~ including a first non-traction receiving surface ~~on which~~ means for supporting a person ~~may stand while standing~~ to don the torso harness means and a second partial traction receiving surface ~~on which~~ means for supporting a person ~~may stand while standing~~ to adjust said harness means with respect to the person's torso and assembly before the person voluntarily steps to a vertical, gravity traction suspension position,

c) said harness means being effective to suspend the person from the frame means for a partial traction pressure when the person stands on said second partial traction receiving surface means after donning said harness means,

d) said partial traction pressure being less than a full traction pressure that is applied to the person ~~who is~~ while in said vertical, gravity traction suspension position.

10. A traction assembly for using gravity to stretch a person's spine, said assembly comprising:

a) ~~free standing~~ freestanding frame means and harness means effective to releasably gird the torso of a person,

b) said harness means being coupled to flexibly depend downwardly from said frame means to suspend the person from the frame means in a gravity vertical traction suspension position, and

c) focused traction force means adjustably connected to the frame means for applying traction pressure directly to a selected location along the spine of the person in said gravity vertical traction suspension position.

11. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein

said frame means includes backboard means for supporting an upper body portion of the person who is girded with said harness means and suspended in said ~~gravity~~ vertical traction suspension position.

12. An assembly as defined in claim 11 wherein

said backboard means includes said ~~focused~~ traction force focusing means having releasable tightening means for selectively securing the ~~focused~~ traction focusing force means to a plurality of vertical locations along said backboard means.

13. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein

said frame means includes a front rearwardly tilted frame portion including backboard means,

said traction force focusing means includes pad element means adjustably mounted to the backboard means and releasable fastening means for selectively positioning the pad element means with respect to a ~~person using said assembly to undergo vertical traction treatment in a full person's~~ spine before said person is in said vertical traction suspension position.

14. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein

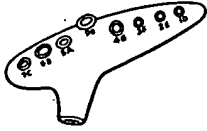
said ~~focused~~ traction force focusing means is effective to direct a traction force equal to a fraction of the person's weight at said selected location along the spine of said person.

15. An assembly as defined in claim 14 wherein

said traction force is equal to about 40% of the person's weight.

nice]y frozen from injections —Monica Stirling) 4 a : to cause to adhere by or as if by the effect of intense cold (the low temperature of the ice froze the line) (the heat of friction froze the two metal surfaces together) 5 a : cause (a billiard or pool ball) to come to rest in contact with another ball or with a cushion b : to cause to grip tightly or remain in immovable contact as if paralyzed (fear froze the pilot to the controls) 6 : to make or cause to become fixed, immovable, inflexible, or unalterable: as a : to cause to stand or remain rigidly motionless (the sudden noise froze the animal in the attitude of fright) (the sound of her name . . . froze her) 7 a : to attempt to freeze —Berton Rouvench) (it isn't fear-paralysis that keeps a baby from freezing at the sound of a shot . . . —Sydney (Australia) Bull) b : to fix securely, permanently, or irremovably (premature choices tend to lead you into, and ~ you into, . . . occupations which will be inadequately rewarding spiritually —H.M.Wriston) (he had concluded that the city-manager plan would tend to ~ in office whoever won the first election —Darrell Garwood) c : to harden into inflexibility or convert as if by hardening into a rigid unchanging form (his mind shut hard . . . upon his first impressions and froze them to unalterable convictions —Virginia Woolf) (most social planning to date aims essentially to the use of the existing ~ as a model for the future —A. Scholastic tendency to ~ our concepts of a writer's life —Jay Leyda) (tend to ~ his message into an orthodoxy —André Martinet) d : to fix so as to maintain unaltered in form, condition, or relationship: (1) : to stop any further alteration in (a system of rules which ~s a social position and keeps one class or race on top of another —Philip Mason) (~ designs and go into production on current aircraft models —Newsweek) (that all unresolved problems . . . be frozen for ten years during which concerted efforts would be made to seek permanent peaceful solutions —The Times) (2) : to fix inflexibly (as by executive order —L. J. 1915) (3) : to fix inflexibly (as by executive order —a point of view or in a status governing or prevailing on a particular day) (~ the price on essential commodities) (~ wages as of the last pay period) (3) : to forbid further manufacture, use, or sale of (a raw material) (4) : to immobilize by governmental regulation or legislation the expenditure, withdrawal, or exchange of (foreign-owned bank balances) —compare stock vi 1b (5) : to forbid (a worker) to leave or change a job (6) : to counteract (a change) (7) : to freeze (a) (8) : to freeze (a) (9) : to freeze (a) (10) : to freeze (a) (11) : to freeze (a) (12) : to freeze (a) (13) : to freeze (a) (14) : to freeze (a) (15) : to freeze (a) (16) : to freeze (a) (17) : to freeze (a) (18) : to freeze (a) (19) : to freeze (a) (20) : to freeze (a) (21) : to freeze (a) (22) : to freeze (a) (23) : to freeze (a) (24) : to freeze (a) (25) : to freeze (a) (26) : to freeze (a) (27) : to freeze (a) (28) : to freeze (a) (29) : to freeze (a) 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4 officer commanding 5 officer in charge 6 officer's cook
7 official classification 8 old charter 9 old crop. 10 on
center 11 *offly not cap only* child 12 open charter 13 open
cover 14 *often not cap* [L *opere citato*] in the work cited
15 order canceled 16 organic cover 17 outing club 18 over-
charge 19 oxygen consumed
oca or oka 'Ákka', n -s [Sp *oca*, fr. Quechua *dkka*]: either of
two So. Amer. waterfowl sorrels (*Oxalis crenata* and *O.*
ruber-rosa) cultivated for their edible tubers
oca-a-ri-na 'Ákka'rēna', n -s [It, dim of *oca* goose, fr. LL *auci*,
fr. (assumed) VL *avica*, back-
formation fr. L *avícula* small
bird, dim. of *avis* bird - more
at AVIARY]: a simple wind
instrument or toy of the flute
class having a mouthpiece and
finger holes and usu. made of
terracotta in various sizes -
called also *sweet potato*
occ abbr 1 occasional; occa-



ocarina

occ-*a-* RAZOR *usu cap O*, var of OCCIHANZ RAZOR
oc-ca-neē-ch' ŋk'a'nēch' n pl occaneesh or occaneeesh
usu cap 1: an extinct Siouan people formerly found on the middle island in the Roanoke river, Virginia **2:** a member of the Occaneechee people
loc-ca-sion 'o:kāzhən\ n -s [ME occasioun, fr. MF or L; MF occasion, fr. L occasio-, occasio-, fr. occasus (past part of occidere to fall down, fr. ob- + cadere to fall) + -ion-, -lo- -ion ~ more at CHANCE] **1:** a situation or set of circumstances favorable to a particular purpose or development : a timely chance : opportunity (rose to the ~) (was equal to the ~) (took by the ~) (only those living in exceptionally fortunate localities had to go to a public school) Samuel Van Valkenburg & Ellsworth Huntington (while the new science has achieved wonders in medicine and surgery, it has also produced and spread ~s for diseases and weaknesses — John Dewey) **2 a:** something that produces an effect or brings about an event (a formula that has been the ~ for a considerable amount of misunderstanding — I.A.Richards) (any ~ which prompts a mind to ask some fundamental question — Lloyd) (an ~ of sin) **b:** something that helps to bring about a result (the unexpected accident directly causing it) : a contributing incident (the new birthday ... was merely the ~, not the cause, of the guests' effusions — Lillian Ross) (the specific ~ of the poem is not known — C.S.Kilby) (a casual mention of the house by a friend was the ~ of their buying it) (an inspiring teacher was the ~ of his great achievements in science) **3:** a circumstance, occurrence, or state of affairs that provides ground or reason for something (there is no ~ for alarm: it is a very mild illness) (his constitution was so robust that he could adapt to a particular occurrence — P.G.Woodward) (well adapted for treatment as a row of detached episodes — Percy Lubbock) (everybody has been terribly kind since my recent sad ~ — Thomas Kelly) **b:** a particular time at which something takes place : a time marked by some happening (on the ~ of his daughter's wedding) (on the ~ of the signing of the peace treaty) **6 a:** a need arising from a particular circumstance : EXIGENCY, REQUIREMENT (there had been no ~ for being so definite — Sherwood Anderson) (knowing ~ which he will never have any ~ — C.H. Grandgent) **b:** arduousness, personal want or need — usu. in pl. (my purse, my person, my extremities are all unlooked-to ~s to you ~s — Shak.) **6 occasions pl:** something that one has to do : necessary affairs : BUSINESS (minded his own ~s and was content to let other folk mind theirs — S.H. Adams) (going about their lawful or unlawful ~s all over the seven seas — Douglas Bush) **7 a:** a religious ceremonial; specif.: a Scottish communion service **b:** a special event or ceremony : CELEBRATION (he liked the ~ — The Changing of the Guard at St. James's Palace, parties, and balls, and such things as that — Basil Taylor) (sat in the big parlor as though this was an ~ — J.C. Turnbull) syn see CAUSE, OPPORTUNITY — on occasion *adv* **8:** syn see OCCASIONALLY (he lives in the country, though he visits the city ~) **occasion** 'vi -ED/-ING/-s 1: to give occasion to : bring about : give rise to : CAUSE (a violent storm ~ed a new delay of two weeks — Oscar Handlin) (social and commercial intercourse will ~ movement of language — Charlton Laird) **2:** to cause to do something (was almost at the end of his financial resources, which fact ~ed him to turn away from a political career — Jane Grey)
loc-ca-sion-al 'zhan\l'izəm, -zhno-li- n -s [TV occasional on a particular occasion : proceeding from its occasion (the cabinet has ~ special meetings to deal with urgent matters) (a budget must be able to meet ~ demands as well as regular ones) **2:** acting as the occasion or contributing cause of something (nothing else ~ of my long silence — D.G. Rossetti) **3:** written for a particular occasion or to celebrate a particular event or anniversary (an ~ essay) (an ~ poem) (according to no ~, appearing, or occurring irregularly and according to no certain scheme : INFREQUENT (takes an ~ vacation) (sees an ~ visitor) (comes into an ~ storm) **6:** acting in a specified capacity on a particular occasion or from time to time (an ~ speaker) (an ~ chauffeur) (an ~ fisherman) **6:** designed or constructed to be used as the occasion demands (an ~ chair) (an ~ table)
occasional 'n -s 3: something occasional — usu. used in pl. (the furniture department has a good selection of ~s)
occasional cause *n* **1 a:** a mental state (as desire or decision) considered as the occasion but not the real cause of a physical phenomenon (bodily behavior) **b:** a physical phenomenon considered similar to the occasion of a mental state — compare OCCASIONALISM **c:** a circumstance that precedes an effect and that without being the real cause is the occasion of its action
oc-ca-sion-al-ism 'zhan\l'izəm, -zhno-li- n -s [ISV 'occasional + -ism] : a doctrine held by the Cartesian philosophers Geulincx and Malebranche that mind and matter are inherently incapable of affecting each other and that their apparent reciprocal action must therefore be due to the intervention of God who on the occasion of a change in one corresponds a corresponding change in the other — compare OCCASIONALISM
oc-ca-sion-al-ist 'l'ist\ n -s [ISV 'occasional + -ist] : an adherent of occasionalism
oc-ca-sion-al-ity 't'ic\ 'o:kāzhən\l'istik, -zhno\li- adj : of or relating to occasionalism or occasionalists
oc-ca-sion-al-ty 'o:kāzhə'nāləd\ n -es : the quality or state of being occasional
oc-ca-sion-al-ly 'o:kāzhən\l'e, -zhno\li, -i sometimes -zhno\l\ ad 1: now and then : here and there : SOMETIMES (open spaces are only ~ interrupted by clumps of aspen — Amer. Guide Service, New York) **2:** dial chiefly Eng : on a particular occasion ; for the occasion
oc-ca-sion-er 'n-(r)\ n -s : one that occasions
occasions pl of OCCASION, pres 3rd sing of OCCASION
oc-ci-dent 'iksidənt\ also -d'nt /-dənt\ n -s [ME, west, fr. MF, fr. L occident-, occidens, fr. pres. part of occidere to fall down, go down, set — more at OCCUPATION] **1 obs:** the part of the firmament or of the world where the sun sets — compare ORIENT **2:** usu cap : WEST **2** (sailed for the Occident)

oc-ci-den-tal-iza-tion \...dent'ls'zishən' n -s often cap : the process of occidentalization for the purpose of being occidentalized
oc-ci-den-tal-ize \...dent'ls'zə' v -iz -ing/ -no/ -s sometimes cap : to make occidental : cause to conform to western standards or culture (served to widen the gulf between the small occidentalized intelligentsia and the great mass of the people —Virginia Thompson & Richard Adloff)
occipit- or occipito- comb form [ML occipit- & NL occipito-] fr. L occipit-, occipit- 1 : occiput (occipitated) 2 : occipital (occipitonasal)
oc-cip-i-tal \-'(ŋ)k'isip,təd' adv [occipit- + -ad] : toward the occiput
1oc-cip-i-tal \-'(ŋ)k'isipəd-'l -ət'v/ ad [MF, fr. ML occipitalis, fr. L occipit-, occipit- + -alis -al — more at occipital] 1 : of or relating to the occiput or an occipital part 2 : lying near or oriented toward the occiput — oc-cip-i-tal-ly \-'ŋē,-'l' ad
occipital \-'n -s 1 : OCCIPITAL BONE 2 : a part or structure lying near or on the occiput (as certain scales on reptiles)
occipital arch n : a part of the insect cranium between the occipital and postoccipital sutures
occipital artery n : a branch of the external carotid supplying the muscles and other structures of the back of the neck and head
occipital bone n : a compound bone that forms the posterior part of the skull and surrounds the foramen magnum, bearing the condyle or condyles for articulation with the atlas, in higher vertebrates being usu. composed of four more or less completely united elements and in man much curved and of trapezoid outline, ending in front of the foramen magnum and the basilar process, and bearing on its outer surface behind the nuchal process the two curved transverse superior and inferior nuchal lines beneath of which the occipital crest and protuberance are situated
occipital condyle n 1 : an articular surface on the occipital bone by which the skull articulates with the atlas 2 : a projection of the border of the postocciput of the insect head to which the lateral neck plates articulate
occipital crest n 1 : either of the two ridges connecting the occipital protuberances and foramen magnum 2 : a transverse ridge at the upper posterior border of the skull of many insects between the occipital and parietal segments 3 : a crest of feathers on the head of certain birds
occipital foramen n 1 : FORAMEN MAGNUM 2 : an opening at the back of an insect's head through which the alimentary canal and other organs pass to the thorax
occipital ganglion n : one of the paired ganglia of the stomodaeal nervous system of an insect that are located just behind the brain
oc-cip-i-ta-lis \ŋk'isip'talis, -'tāl- 'tāl- n -ES [NL, fr. ML, -oc-cip-it-] : the posterior muscular part of the occipital foramina
occipital lobe n : the posterior lobe of the cerebral hemisphere that is indistinctly separated from the parietal lobe in front and the temporal lobe below and has the form of a 3-sided pyramid
occipital plate n : a scute on the back of the head of certain reptiles
occipital point n : the point on the occiput farthest removed from the glabella
occipital protuberance n : either of two prominences on the occipital bone : a : a prominence on the outer surface of the occipital bone midway between the upper border and the foramen magnum that gives attachment to the ligamentum nuchae — called also *external occipital protuberance* b : a prominence similarly situated on the inner surface of the occipital bone — called also *internal occipital protuberance*
occipital sinus n : a venous sinus lodged in a groove on the internal occipital crest
oc-cip-i-to-frontalis \ŋk'isipəd-ʒ+'n [NL, fr. occipit- + fr. L frontalis] : a fibrous layer covering each side of the vertex of the skull from the eyebrow to the occiput and continuous anteriorly and posteriorly with the frontalis and occipitalis muscles respectively — called also *epicranium*
oc-cip-i-to-mastoid \-'+' ad [occipit- + mastoid] : of, relating to, lying between, or distributed to the occipital and mastoid bones (~ suture)
oc-cip-i-to-parietal index \-'+' n [occipitoparietal] ISV occipit- + parietal] : the ratio of the breadth of the skull between the asters to its greatest breadth multiplied by 100
oc-ci-pit \ŋk'isip, -'pət, -'xw -d-+V n, pl occiputs \-'is/ or oc-cip-i-ta \ŋk'isipəd-'l n [occipit-, occipit-, back-formations (influenced by L capit-, capit-head) fr. occipitulum back part of the head, occiput, fr. ob- + -cipitum (fr. capit-, caput head) — more at HEAD] 1 : the back part of the head of a vertebrate or insect — see DOG ILLUSTRATION 2 : the back part of the skull
oc-ci-sion \ŋk'isizhən' n -s [ME *occlision*, fr. MF *occlision*, fr. L *occludere*, *occlis*, fr. *occludere* (past part. of *occludere* to occlude) + *-sion* — more at CONCLUDE] : SLAUGHTER (plauded their pitiless —R.S. Ellery)
oc-clude \ŋ'klud/ vb -ED/-INO/-s [L *occludere*, fr. ob- + *cludere* to shut, close — more at CLOSE] vt 1 : to shut or stop up so as to prevent the passage of something : CLOSE, OBSTRUCT (a thrombus *occluding* a coronary artery) (an *occluded* bronchus) (sank ships to ~ the harbor) 2 : to be (of an agent) of shut or stop (concern with the mechanics of pronunciation ~s concerned with the author's ideas —A.S. Artley) (the dandy's world is frankly ~ formal and heartless, *occluding* the imagination —Cyril Connolly) 3 : to bring (upper and lower teeth) into occlusal relations 4 : to take in and retain (a substance) in the interior rather than on an external surface : SOAK (proteins in precipitating may ~ alcohol) — used esp. of metals sorbing gases (palladium ~s large volumes of hydrogen) 5 : to cut off from contact with the surface of the earth and force aloft by the convergence of a cold front upon a warm front (an *occluded* front) (an *occluded* warm air) (an *occluded* low) ~ vi 1 : to close, to shut, to fit together (his teeth do not ~ properly) 2 : to become *cut off* from contact with the earth's surface (the cyclone ~s and is left behind by the storm below —T.M. Longstreet)
occluded front n : OCCUSION 1 c (2) — see FRONT ILLUSTRATION
oc-clud-en-t \-'d'nt/ ad [L *occludens*, *occludens*, pres. part. of *occludere*] : serving to occlude
oc-cul- or occluso- comb form [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *occulus*, fr. L *occulus*, past part. of *occludere* to occlude] : of the occlusion (occlusal) (occlusometer) 2 : occlusal and (occlusorialis)
oc-cu-sal \ŋ'k'is'əl/ ad [occlus- + -al] : of or relating to the grinding or biting surface of a tooth or occlusion of the teeth (~ surface) (~ relationship) (an ~ neuromus)
oc-cu-sion \ŋ'zhan' n -s [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *occlusion*, *occludere*, fr. L *occulus* (past part. of *occludere* to occlude) + *-ion*, *-io* -ion] 1 : the act of occluding or the state of being occluded : a shutting off or obstruction of something (a coronary ~) (the silting up and ~ of the mouth of the river) (the ~ of sources of information) : as a : a blocking of the central nervous system by preoccupation of nerve receptors with passage of another stimulus (the complete obstruction of the breath passage in the articulation of a stop (2)) : the complete obstruction of the mouth passage (the articulation of a nasal consonant c (1) : the meteorological process of occluding (2) : something that has been occluded;

occur abbr occasion
occult \ˈɒkəlt, ˈʌkəlt\ vb -ED/-ING- [L occultare, fr. occultus, past part. of occultare to cover up] vt 1 : to hide from sight; 2 : to conceal (the lids lowered again, ~ing the old eyes) 3 : attended closely by ~'s Mag. (if his ~ed guilt do not itself unkenel in one speech ~ed away) 4 : to conceal or extinguish the light of by intervention : ECLIPSE (planets, like stars, may be ~ed; but as a planet shows a disk, and does not appear as a mere point, the disappearance is gradual —Patrick Moore) ~ vi 1 : to become concealed or to have its light extinguished (the beam of the lighthouse ~s at regular intervals)
occult \ˈɒkəlt\ adj [L occultus, past part. of occultare to cover up, fr. ob- + cūlere (akin to L celare to conceal) — more at HELL] 1 : deliberately kept hidden ; not revealed to others : SECRET, UNDISCLOSED (~ to be shown to initiate eyes —Elinor Wylie) (deep subterranean ~ jealousy —Powers) 2 : not fit to be apprehended or understood : demanding (more than ordinary) perception or knowledge : ABSTRAUSE, MYSTERIOUS, RECONDITE (as far as the general public was concerned, the museum was an esoteric, ~ place —Aline B. Saarinen) (~ matters like nuclear physics, radiation effects and the designing of rockets —Robert Bendiner) (the ~ properties of the ductless glands —W.R.Inge) 3 a : hidden from view ; not able to be seen : CONCEALED (the silica may appear in crystalline form, but it may remain ~ in the groundmass —G.W. Tyrrell) b : archaic : 4 : of, relating to, or dealing in matters regarded as involving the action or influence of supernatural agencies or some secret knowledge of them (deals in the ~ arts) (an ~ fortune-teller) 5 : not manifest or detectable by clinical methods alone (~ carcinoma) (~ infection); esp : not present in macroscopic amounts (~ blood in the feces)
 compare GROSS ~ occult-ly adv
occultism \ˈɒkəltɪzəm, ˈʌkəltɪzəm\ n 1 : something mysterious or supernatural —usu. usu. with the ~ student of the ~
occultation \ˈɒkəltəˈteɪʃən, ˈʌkəltəˈteɪʃən\ n [ME occultacion concealment, fr. L occultatio- occultatio, fr. occultatus (past part. of occultare to conceal) + -ion-, -io- ion] 1 : the state of being hidden from view or lost to notice ; disappearance from the public eye (his fame was already emerging from the ~ of changing fashion —Times Lit. Supp.) 2 : the shutting off of the light of a celestial body by the intervention of some other celestial body; esp : an eclipse of a star or planet by the moon
occult balance n : an asymmetrical mode of composition (as in flower arrangement or Chinese and Japanese painting)
occult-er \ˈɒkəlt(ər), ˈʌkəlt-ər\ n-s [occult + -er] an occulting opaque object
occulting adj [fr. pres. part. of occult] : of or relating to any of various devices for cutting off from view a light or light-giving body (an ~ disk located in the optical system of the coronagraph ~s the sun's face) 2 : the face of the sun to establish a perceptibly sufficient total ~ of the sun (see Eclipse Monitor)
occulting light n : a navigational light whose beam is interrupted at regular intervals by a brief period of darkness
occultism \ˈɒkəltɪzəm, ˈʌkəltɪzəm\ n-s [ISV occult + -ism] : occult theory or practice ; a belief in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control (~s, incantations, glimpses of the beyond, intimations of another world —L.P.Smith) (a kind of experimental ~ which relied on psychic phenomena for its proofs —Times Lit. Supp.)
occultist \ˈɒkəltɪst, ˈʌkəltɪst\ n 1 : one who practices occultism : one thought to be a practitioner of occultism
occultism \ˈɒkəltɪzəm, ˈʌkəltɪzəm\ n-s [occult + -ism] : an adherent of occultism
occult mineral n : a mineral molecule shown by calculation of chemical analyses to be present in a rock (as plagioclase in orthoclase) but not actually seen under the microscope
occultness n -es : the quality or state of being occult
occult spavin n : spavin in which there is pronounced lameness without apparent enlargement on the hock joint
occu-pance \ˈɒkyupən(t)s\ n-s [fr. occupant, after such pairs as E assistant : assistance] : OCCUPANCY (The sequent ~ of valleys and their adjacent benchlands —Geog. Rev.)
occu-pant \ˈɒkyupənt\ n-s [occupant + -y] 1 a : the person occupying a position : tenant (He was the ~ of the office taking and holding possession of all property belonging to the company) b : the act of taking possession of something that has no owner (as a waif or derelict) and thus acquiring title to it 2 a : the act of becoming an occupant or the condition of being an occupant (between successive human occupants, the caves were often used by wild animals —R.W. Murray) (the essential quality of his existence consists in his ~ of this world of symbols and ideas —L.A.White) (tenants ~ occupied the ruins of this position) b : the condition of being occupied (though the village site shows traces of ~, the temple mound showed there —Amer. Guide Series : Tenn.) (ghetto-slums which were both substantial and homogeneous in their ~ —Charles Abrams) 3 : the particular use or type of use to which property (as a building or part of a building) is put (residential ~) (industrial ~) (storage ~) 4 : an occupied building or part of a building (as an apartment office)
occu-pa-tion \ˈɒkyupəˈtʃən\ n-s [MF, fr. pres. part. of occuper to take possession of — more at OCCUPY] 1 a : one who takes the first possession of something that has no owner and thereby acquires title by occupancy b : one who takes possession under title, lease, or tenancy at will 2 a : one who occupies a particular place or premises : TENANT, RESIDENT (the influence of sudden variations in temperature . . . on the ~ of a small pond —W.H.Dowdeswell) (the only year-around ~ of soapstone Mount Washington —R.S.Monahan) (the human body has been found to please and frightened its ~ for many an age —R.M.Yoder) b : one who holds a certain post (a study of the ~ of the supreme court bench) (the first ~ of the post of assistant to the president) 3 : one who has the actual use or possession of something (limped hurriedly to grab a table whose ~ had scarcely risen fully to their feet —William Sansom)
occu-pa-tion \ˈɒkyupəˈtʃən\ n-s [ME occupaclioun, fr. MF occupation, fr. L occupatio-, occupatio, fr. occupatus (past part. of occupare to take possession of, occupy, employ) + -ion-, -io- ion — more at OCCUPY] 1 a : an activity in which way of passing time (he declared she had always plenty of ~ for herself while he was in the sun Black) (bathing or loafing on the beaches are obviously a major ~ hereabouts —Ann Panners) b : the principal business of one's life : a craft, trade, profession or other means of earning a living : EMPLOYMENT, VOCATION (his ~ is farming) (has gone from one ~ to another without settling down to any) (writing has been his ~ for many years) 2 : the function or use of something (if the ~ of steamboats be a matter of general notoriety —John Marshall) (it is . . . the great ~ of the brass band to give us order and variety in the sensuous plane —Roger Fry) 3 a : the actual holding and use of real estate (as by lease) : OCCUPANCY, TENANCY (this fairly old house . . . was otherwise in doctors' and dentists' ~ —Elizabeth Bowen) (the last of the historic private houses in the metropolis . . . still in the ~ of its hereditary owner —Sydney (Australia) Bull.) b : the possession or settlement of a place or area : TENURE (many relics of this early Indian ~ have been found —Amer. Guide Series : N. H.) (in contrast to this ancient tenure, evidence of ancient human ~ are many —Amer. Guide Series : Texas) c : the holding of an office or position (it is only ~ of two officers at the same time that offends public policy —W.D. Miller) d Brit : land held by a tenant : HOLDING 4 : the act or process of occupying or taking possession of a place or area : SEIZURE

fixed spars of a vessel or to support radio, radar, and other equipment carried aloft — compare **RUNNING RIGGING**
standing roast *n*: a rib roast from which only the heaviest parts of the vertebrae have been removed — compare **ROLLED ROAST**
standing room *n* [**standing*]: space for standing; *esp*: accommodation available for spectators or passengers after all seats are filled
standing rope *n* [**standing*]: a rope permanently fastened and used as a guy
standing rules *n pl*: the rules of a society or organization for details of its government that are created by a majority vote and remain in force until repealed or annulled by a majority vote
standing salt *n*: **SALTCELLAR**
standing valve *n*: a foot valve at the bottom of an oil-well pump
standing vise *n*: a bench vise at which the operator stands while working
standing vote *n*: **RIISING VOTE**
standing wave *n*: a single-frequency mode of vibration of a body or physical system in which the amplitude varies from place to place, is constantly zero at fixed points, and has maxima at other points (as at the nodes and antinodes respectively on a violin string or in an organ pipe) — called also *stationary wave*; compare **TRAVELING WAVE**
standing wave ratio *n*: the ratio of the maximum to the minimum signal voltage on a transmission line
standing ways *n pl*: **GROUND WAYS**
stand [**stān*] (**stān*) *n* - *tes* [origin unknown]: a stand for writing, material, instruments, etc.

12:00 NOON AT NEW YORK

| CITY | TIME | CITY | TIME |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Adelaide, Australia | 2:30 A.M. next day | Los Angeles, California | 9:00 A.M. |
| Alexandria, Egypt | 7:00 P.M. | 'Madrid, Spain | 6:00 P.M. |
| 'Amsterdam, Netherlands | 6:00 P.M. | 'Manila, Philippines | 1:00 A.M. next day |
| Anchorage, Alaska | 9:00 A.M. | Melbourne, Australia | 3:00 A.M. next day |
| Asuncion, Paraguay | 1:00 P.M. | Mexico City, Mexico | 11:00 A.M. |
| Athens, Greece | 7:00 P.M. | Miami, Florida | 12:00 NOON |
| Auckland, New Zealand | 5:00 A.M. next day | Montevideo, Uruguay | 2:00 P.M. |
| Baghdad, Iraq | 8:00 P.M. | Montreal, Quebec | 12:00 NOON |
| Bangkok, Thailand | 12:00 MIDNIGHT | 'Moscow, U.S.S.R. | 8:00 P.M. |
| Belgrade, Yugoslavia | 6:00 P.M. | Nairobi, Kenya | 8:00 P.M. |
| Berlin, Germany | 6:00 P.M. | Nome, Alaska | 6:00 A.M. |
| Bogota, Colombia | 12:00 NOON | Oslo, Norway | 6:00 P.M. |
| Bombay, India | 10:30 P.M. | Ottawa, Ontario | 12:00 NOON |
| Boston, Massachusetts | 12:00 NOON | Panama City, Panama | 12:00 NOON |
| 'Brussels, Belgium | 6:00 P.M. | 'Paris, France | 6:00 P.M. |
| Bucharest, Romania | 7:00 P.M. | Peking, China | 1:00 A.M. next day |
| Budapest, Hungary | 6:00 P.M. | Perth, Australia | 1:00 A.M. next day |
| 'Buenos Aires, Argentina | 2:00 P.M. | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | 12:00 NOON |
| Cairo, Egypt | 7:00 P.M. | Prague, Czechoslovakia | 6:00 P.M. |
| Calcutta, India | 10:30 P.M. | Quito, Ecuador | 12:00 NOON |
| Cape Town, Republic of So. Africa | 7:00 P.M. | Rangoon, Burma | 11:30 P.M. |
| Caracas, Venezuela | 1:00 P.M. | Regina, Saskatchewan | 10:00 A.M. |
| Casablanca, Morocco | 6:00 P.M. | Reykjavik, Iceland | 4:00 P.M. |
| Chicago, Illinois | 11:00 A.M. | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 2:00 P.M. |
| Colombo, Sri Lanka (Ceylon) | 10:30 P.M. | Rome, Italy | 6:00 P.M. |
| Copenhagen, Denmark | 6:00 P.M. | Saigon, Vietnam | 1:00 A.M. next day |
| Delhi, India | 10:30 P.M. | Saint John's, Newfoundland | 1:30 P.M. |
| Denver, Colorado | 10:00 A.M. | Saint Louis, Missouri | 11:00 A.M. |
| Detroit, Michigan | 12:00 NOON | Salt Lake City, Utah | 10:00 A.M. |
| Djakarta, Indonesia | 12:00 MIDNIGHT | San Francisco, California | 9:00 A.M. |
| Dublin, Ireland | 5:00 P.M. | San Juan, Puerto Rico | 1:00 P.M. |
| Edmonton, Alberta | 10:00 A.M. | Santiago, Chile | 1:00 P.M. |
| Geneva, Switzerland | 6:00 P.M. | Sao Paulo, Brazil | 2:00 P.M. |
| Glasgow, Scotland | 5:00 P.M. | Seattle, Washington | 9:00 A.M. |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia | 1:00 P.M. | Shanghai, China | 1:00 A.M. next day |
| Havana, Cuba | 12:00 NOON | Singapore | 12:30 A.M. next day |
| Helsinki, Finland | 7:00 P.M. | Sofia, Bulgaria | 7:00 P.M. |
| Hong Kong | 1:00 A.M. next day | Stockholm, Sweden | 6:00 P.M. |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 7:00 A.M. | Sydney, Australia | 3:00 A.M. next day |
| Houston, Texas | 11:00 A.M. | Tehran, Iran | 8:30 P.M. |
| Istanbul, Turkey | 7:00 P.M. | Tel Aviv, Israel | 7:00 P.M. |
| Jerusalem, Israel | 7:00 P.M. | Tokyo, Japan | 2:00 A.M. next day |
| Johannesburg, Republic of So. Africa | 7:00 P.M. | Toronto, Ontario | 12:00 NOON |
| Juneau, Alaska | 9:00 A.M. | Vancouver, British Columbia | 9:00 A.M. |
| Karachi, Pakistan | 10:00 P.M. | Vienna, Austria | 6:00 P.M. |
| Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | 12:30 A.M. next day | 'Vladivostok, U.S.S.R. | 3:00 A.M. next day |
| La Paz, Bolivia | 1:00 P.M. | Warsaw, Poland | 6:00 P.M. |
| Leningrad, U.S.S.R. | 8:00 P.M. | Washington, D.C. | 12:00 NOON |
| Lima, Peru | 12:00 NOON | Wellington, New Zealand | 5:00 A.M. next day |
| 'Lisbon, Portugal | 6:00 P.M. | Winnipeg, Manitoba | 11:00 A.M. |
| London, England | 5:00 P.M. | Zurich, Switzerland | 6:00 P.M. |

¹Time is one hour in advance of the standard meridian

high ~); *esp*: good reputation (among those at the meeting were several men of ~ in the community) **c**: position relative to a standard of achievement (left the college in good ~) (attained a ~ of B in his senior year) or to achievements of competitors (improved their ~ in the baseball league by two places) **3**: maintenance of position or condition : DURATION (custom of long ~) (marriage of many years ~)

standing army *n* [*ˈstændɪŋ*]: a permanently organized army of paid soldiers — compare **MILITIA**

standing barrage *n* : a defensive barrage designed to be
fired on a particular line
standing bevel *n* : a bevel whose angle is obtuse
standing block or standing pulley *n* : a fixed pulley block

standing committee *n*: a committee to consider subjects of

a particular class arising during a stated period; *specif* : a permanent committee of a legislative body.

standing crop n : a crop not cut or otherwise severed from the soil

standing cypress *n* : a tall erect biennial or perennial leafy

stemmed herb (*Glilia rubra*) having the alternate leaves pinnately divided into slender needlelike leaflets and numerous

largely scarlet flowers in a terminal panicle and being native to the southern U.S. but escaped from cultivation and naturalized in some (see New England) wild areas.

standing finish *n* : the part of the interior fittings esp. of a

standing height n : STATURE l
standing initial = 0; cackun initial

standing lug *n* : a lugsail whose yard is not dipped in tacking

— compare **DIPPING LUG**; see **LUGSAIL** illustration
standing operating procedure *n* : established or prescribed
 method of administration or mode of following

tactical or administrative methods to be followed routinely for the performance of designated operations or in designated situations, called also standard operating procedures.

situations — called also *standard operating procedure*; abbr. *SOP*
standing order = 1. an instruction or appointment

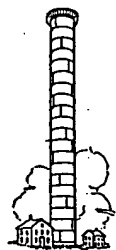
standing order n 1 : an instruction or prescribed procedure in force permanently or until specifically changed or canceled.
ex. 2 : standing orders n / : the rules for the guidance of

as a standing orders pl : the rules for the guidance and government of parliamentary procedure which endure through successive sessions until vacated or repealed— distinguished

successive sessions until vacated or repealed — distinguished from sessional order b standing orders pl: routine orders giving authority for the performance of certain prescribed acts

giving authority for the performance of certain prescribed acts

(stand up when the national anthem is played) **u** : to rise vertically (columns of smoke *standing up* to the sky. — Ira Wolfert) **2** : to remain sound and intact under stress, pressure, attack or close scrutiny (a fieldpiece reported to have



needs of ~ and reproduction — Flanders Dunbar (Problems of ~ in arctic conditions) 2 a : one that survives or remains after others of its kind have disappeared : one that continues to exist after the cessation of something : a surviving individual or remnant (~ of classical sculpture which ... existed in Byzantium — O. Elfrida Saunders) b : a culture trait remaining from former times but with diminished significance or with a function or utility meaningful only in terms of past history c : a linguistic feature that has escaped extinction or has resisted change

sur-viv-al-ism \sə'vɪvəlɪzəm\ n -s : an attitude, policy, or practice based on the primacy of survival as a value (the trend is away ~ from aggressive expansionism toward realistic — Frank Gorell)

survival kit n : a compact package of emergency equipment including food and other items that vary with climatic factors in the operational area for use by aircrew members who have descended in isolated or primitive territory

survival of actions : the continuance of proceedings in law despite the death of one or both of the parties involved

survival of the fittest : NATURAL SELECTION

survival value n : utility (as of one or more characters or qualities of an organism) in the struggle for existence

sur-viv-ance \sə'vɪv(ə)ns\ n -s [F, fr. MF, fr. *survivant*, after such pairs as MF *abundant* : *abundant*, *fr. fr.* 1 : SURVIVAL 2 : the right of a deceased (as to office or estate) of a survivor nominated before the death of the incumbent or holder

sur-viv-ant \sə'vɪv(ə)nt\ adj [MF, pres. part. of *survivre* to survive] archaic : continuing to survive : surviving something

sur-vive \sə'vɪv\ v -ed -ing -s [ME *surviven*, fr. MF *survivre*, fr. L *supervivere*, fr. *super-* + *vivere* to live — more at *quick*] vt : to remain alive or in existence (as after another's death, or a time, event, disaster, or development, or the end of a condition) : live on : continue to exist or function (pioneer methods of husbandry still ~ E.C. Higbee) (men trained to survive under severe conditions — Boy Scout Handbook) (numerous ~ in the eighteenth-century houses — *Amer. Guide Series*; *N. York City*) ~ vt 1 : to live beyond the life or existence of : live longer than (only his son *survived* him) 2 : to continue to exist or live after (as a time or event) : outlast the end of (as a condition or development) (other important leaders *survived* the explosion — *Current Blog*) (one in a million of these childish talents ~s puberty — Aldous Huxley) (one of the few schools to ~ the 1857 panic — *Amer. Guide Series*; *Minn.*) 3 : to continue to exist, function, or compete despite (as a condition or development) (America *survived* the competition of the unions — *Amer. Guide Series*) (one of the few Democrats ~ to a Republican sweep — *Current Blog*) (fishes are known to ~ conditions well below freezing-point — W.H. Dowdwell) SYN see *OUTLIVE*

sur-viv-er \sə'vɪv(ə)r\ n -s archaic : SURVIVOR

surviving adj : remaining alive or in existence (some ~ friend of my youth — W.B. Yeats) (the only ~ frontier blockhouse in Pennsylvania — *Amer. Guide Series*; *Pa.*)

sur-vi-vor \sə'vɪv(ə)r\ n -s : one that survives : one that outlives another : one remaining alive after another's death : one of two or more legally designated persons (as joint tenants or holders of a joint interest) who outlives one or more of the others c : one living through time, event, or development marked by the death of others (interviewed ~s of the air raid) d : one continuing to exist, function, or compete after others have ceased to do so (~ of the first heat) (only ~ of six newspapers founded in the 19th century)

sur-vi-vor-ship \sə'vɪv(ə)r-ʃɪp\ n 1 : the legal right of the survivor of two or more persons having joint interests in an estate or other property to the interest of any of the number dying (when more than two survive, the survivor receives the decedent's share subject to similar ~ in those left) 2 : the state or condition of being a survivor : SURVIVAL

survivorship annuity n : an annuity payable to a designated person in the event he survives an insured person or other designated beneficiary of the annuity

sus \sʊs\ n, cap [NL, fr. L, *svine*, hog — more at *sow*] : a genus of mammals that is the type of the family *Suidae* and in former classifications comprised all or most of the swine but is usu. restricted to few typical Eurasian and East Indian forms and the domestic breeds — see *BEARDED PIG*, *CRESTED PIG*, *WILD BOAR*

sus-san \sʊz'n\ n -s [lazy *susian*] : LAZY SUSAN

sus-san-mite \sʊz'n-mɪt\ n -s [modif. of G *suzannite*, fr. *Suzanna* mine, Leadhills, Scotland, where it was discovered + G *-ite*] : LEADHILLITE

sus-cept \sʊs'sept\ n -s [prob. fr. *susceptible*] : an organism upon or in which another organism is or may become parasitic — compare *HOST*

sus-cep-tance \sʊs'sept(ə)ns\ n -s [susceptibility + -ance (as in *conductance*)] : the ratio of the electromotive force to the effective electromotive force in an alternating circuit multiplied by the sine of the phase difference between current and electromotive force

sus-cep-ti-bil-ity \sʊs'sept(ə)l-ɪ-ti\ n -s [ML *susceptibilis*, *susceptibilis*, fr. L *susceptibilis*, *susceptibilis* + L *-itas*, *-itas* -ity] 1 : the quality or state of being susceptible : capability of or capacity for being acted upon, impressed, affected, or moved 2 : the state of being sensitive or predisposed (as to a pathogen, familial disease, drug) 3 : sensitivity, idiosyncrasy 2b (the ~ of a plant to a virus) (a test for ~ to scarlet fever) — compare *RESISTANCE*, *SPECIES SPECIFICITY* 2 a : a susceptible temperament, nature, or constitution : the character of being sensitive, affectible, impressionable, emotional (the ~ of various social groups to Communist doctrine — Sidney Hook) or esp. amorous (his ~ to women interfered with his impartial judgment) b : susceptibility to feelings, sensibilities (the mere thought of the enormity did outrage to her moral susceptibilities — Arnold Bennett) (when present at a personal, the utmost care must be taken not to do or say anything to offend the susceptibilities of the people — *Notes & Queries on Anthropology*) 3 : the ratio of the magnetization in a substance to the corresponding magnetizing force. b : the ratio of the electric polarization to the electric intensity in a polarized dielectric

sus-cep-ti-bil-ity \sʊs'sept(ə)l-ɪ-ti\ n -s [ML *susceptibilis*, fr. L *susceptibilis* (past part. of *suscepere* to take up, undertake, admit, fr. *sus-* var. of *sub-* up + *cepere*, fr. *capere* to take) + *-ibilis* -ible — more at *SUB*, *HEAVE*] 1 : of such a nature, character, or constitution as to admit or permit : capable of submitting successfully to an action, process, or operation — used with of or followed by an action noun or a verbal noun (a theory ~ of proof) (this problem is ~ to solution M.V. Vishniak) (impulses ~ of control — Abram Kardiner) (several ~ contributors have initials ~ of being mistaken for mine — Elinor Wylie) 2 a : having such a constitution or temperament as to be open, subject, or unresistant to some stimulus, influence, or agency : easily influenced or affected through some trait (as weakness, pliability, sensitiveness, naivety, or amorosness) — usu. used with to (the snow was damp and ~ to clear impression — W.H. Wright) (a city ~ to air attack) (he is still ~ but not excitable so, in the attractions of other women — Anthony Quinton) (the foibles of the health faddists are particularly ~ to satire — Arthur Knight) (even the most autocratic of industries is in some degree ~ to public opinion — S.H. Adams) b (1) : having little

~susceptible \sʊs'sept(ə)l\ n -s : one who is susceptible (as to a disease) (the usual classification of persons into ~ and immune is a purely artificial and inexact one — G.W. Anderson & Margaret Arstein)

sus-cep-ti-bil-ness \sʊs'sept(ə)l-nəs\ n [susceptible + -ness] : SUSCEPTIBILITY

sus-cep-ti-bly \sʊs'sept(ə)l-ɪ\ adv : in a susceptible manner

sus-cep-tion \sʊs'sept(ə)ns\ n [L *susception*, *suscepere*, fr. *suscepere* (past part. of *suscepere* to take up) + *-tion*, *-tion* -ion] : more at *SUSCEPTIBLE* : a taking upon or to oneself : RECEPTION, ASSUMPTION, ASSUMPTION

sus-cep-tive \sʊs'sept(ə)l\ adj [LL *susceptivus*, fr. L *susceptus* + *-ivus* -ive] 1 : RECEPTIVE 2 : SUSCEPTIBLE

sus-cep-ti-ven-ess \sʊs'sept(ə)l-ɪ-vən-əs\ n -s [susceptive + -ness] : SUSCEPTIBILITY

sus-ci-tate \sʊs'sɪt(ə)l\ v -ed -ing -s [L *suscitatus*, past part. of *suscitare* to stir up, rouse — more at *RESUSCITATE*] : EXCITE, ROUSE, ANIMATE

sus-ci-ta-tion \sʊs'sɪt(ə)l-ən\ n [LL *suscitation*, *suscitatio*, fr. L *suscitatus* (past part. of *suscitare* to rouse, stir up) + *-tion*, *-tion* -ion] : the act of suscitating or the condition of being suscitated

sus-si-an \sʊz'n\ n also *sus-si-a-ni-an* \sʊz'n-ən-ən\ n -s [Sustan fr. L *Sustani* (pl.) inhabitants of Susa or of Susiana, fr. Gk *Sousānē* Susiana, province of the ancient Persian empire roughly coextensive with Elam, fr. *Sousa*, its capital; *Sustanian* fr. Gk *Sousānē* + *-an*] 1 cap : a native or inhabitant of Susa or Susiana 2 usu cap : a native or inhabitant of

sus-sian \sʊz'n\ n also *sus-sianian* \sʊz'n-ən-ən\ n -s [sus-sian + -ian] : a native or inhabitant of, or relating to, or characteristic of the ancient Persian province Susiana or to its capital Susa

sus-sik \sʊs'ɪk\ or *sous-sik* \sʊs'ɪk\ n [Russ *suslik*; akin to Bulg *susel* ground squirrel, Czech *susel*, Pol *susiel*; all prob. fr. the root of OBLUG *ysat* to hiss, of limit, origin] 1 : any of several rather large short-tailed ground squirrels (genus *Citellus*) of eastern Europe or northern Asia with hairy feet and grayish black often more or less spotted pelage 2 : the pelage of a suslik

sus-p \sʊs\ v -ed -ing -s [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *suspensus*, fr. past part. of *suspensere* to suspect — more at *SUSPECT*] 1 : regarded with suspicion : DISTRICTED, SUSPECTED (the ~ drugs were removed from the market — Vivian Boardman) (religion has been academically ~ — George Hedley) (the idea of independence was ~ — E.S. Atiyah) 2 : having the nature or status of a suspicious person or thing : provocative or worthy of suspicion : SUSPICIOUS (hold one ~ until his innocence is proved) (treat all innovation as ~ — A.T. Quiller-Couch) (has been ~ to many members of his own party — Time)

sus-pect \sʊs'pekt\ n -s : one who is suspected; esp : one suspected of a crime or of being infected (question a murder ~) (examine a tuberculous ~)

sus-pect \sʊs'pekt\ n -s [ME, fr. ML *suspectus* act of suspecting, fr. L, act of looking up at, fr. *suspensus*, past part. of *suspensere* to look up at, suspect] archaic : the act of suspecting or the condition of being suspected : SUSPICION, APPREHENSION

sus-pect \sʊs'pekt\ v -ed -ing -s [ME *suspensere*, fr. L *suspensere*, past part. of *suspensere* to look up at, suspect, fr. *sus-* from below up + *specere* to look, look at — more at *SUB*, *SPY*] vt 1 : to have doubts of : be dubious or suspicious about : DISTRICT (the motives of the salesman of goods or of ideas — Louis Wirth) (~ loud, unaccommodated noises as possible sources of danger — Elaine W. Gould) 2 : to imagine (one) to be guilty or culpable on slight evidence or without proof (one of a theft) (one of giving false information) (no one had hitherto ~ed him of statecraft — John Buchan) 3 : to imagine to be or be true, likely, or probable : have a suspicion, intimation, or inkling of : SURMISE (we never ~ed the disease because the attack amounted to nothing more than a bad headache — *Monsanto May*) (when I know that he is honest and ~ that he is right — H.L. Mencken) (detective stories, which, however bad, I always enjoy since I never ~ the solution — H.J. Laski) 4 obs a : to expect with dread : have an apprehension of b : RESPECT, NOTE, HEED ~ vt : to imagine something to be true or likely : be suspicious

sus-pect-able \sʊs'pektə-bəl\ adj : that may be suspected

sus-pect-ed \sʊs'pektəd\ n -s [fr. past part. of *suspect*] : that one suspects or has a suspicion of : believed guilty, likely, or doubtful (a person) (a infection) (a story) — suspected-ly adv

sus-pect-er \sʊs'pektər\ n -s : one that suspects

sus-pend \sʊs'pend\ v -ed -ing -s [ME *suspendere*, fr. OF *suspendere* to hang up, interrupt, fr. L *suspendere*, fr. OF *sus-* (var. of *sub-*) up + *pendere* to cause to hang, weigh — more at *SUB*, *PENDANT*] vt 1 : to debar or cause to withdraw temporarily from any privilege, office, or function : subject to suspension (~ a student from school for disciplinary reasons) (~ a member of a club) (was ~ed from the army for a year — H.E. Scudder) (condemned him and ~ed him from the ministry — C. McGiffert) 2 a : to cause (as an action, process, practice, use, or thing) to stop temporarily (~ suspending publication of a magazine) (~ bus service); sometimes : to stop permanently : DISCONTINUE b : STAY (~ a hearing) c : to set aside or make temporarily inoperative (ready and able to ~ their personal values for the sake of magically collective ones — E.H. Erikson) (credit controls were relaxed and ~ed — C.L. James) (not a detached period in which the moral standards he adheres to at home can be temporarily ~ed — Scott Hershey & Harry Tennant) (article 140 provided that the codes might ~ law while the new constitution — C.J. Friedrich) (the general ~ed constitutional guarantees for forty-five days — *Current Blog*) d : to cause to be interrupted or interrupted (as in motion or execution) (they ~ed their ears to listen) 3 : to defer till later : POSTPONE; usu : to withhold for a time on specified conditions (~ sentence on a convicted man) 4 : to hold in an undetermined or undecided state awaiting fuller information (~ judgment until further knowledge is attainable — M.R. Cohen) (you ~ both belief and disbelief — T.S. Eliot) (expression was ~ed as she sought his mood, to know what to conform to — Louis Auchincloss) 5 a : HANG (~ing his linen to dry on the frame of the back) b : to hold riveted in attention : keep fixed or lost (as in wonder or contemplation) (man ... is forever ~ed in a floating world of action and contemplation — Richard Eberhart) 6 : to keep waiting in suspense or indecision 8 : to make contingent or dependent on or upon : CONDITION 9 : to hold (a musical note or tone) over into the following chord ~ vt 1 : to cease temporarily from operation or activity (the magazine ~ed) (the school ~ed for lack of finances) 2 : to stop payment or fail to meet obligations or engagements — used of a business or a bank (the bank ~ed a suspension judgment) 3 : to have an apprehension or a suspicion a : HANG (balcony plates ~ing from the upper jaw — *Alaska Sportsman*) b : to become held in suspension (fine particles that ~ readily in water) SYN see

sus-pend cadence n : DECEPTIVE CADENCE

suspended ceiling n : a ceiling suspended from the floor or roof construction above

suspended cymbal n : CRASH CYMBAL

suspended joint n : a rail joint coming between two railroad ties — compare *SUPPORTED JOINT*

sus-pend-er \sʊs'pend(ə)r\ n -s 1 a : one that suspends b *Scots law* : the party that prays the court for a suspension 2 : a device by which something may be suspended : as a : one of two supporting bands of elastic, leather, or cloth, worn across the shoulders and fastened at the waistline to trousers, a skirt, or belt, usu. used in pl., and often with pair (a pair of ~s) b *Brit* : a support (as a hanger or hook) for an electric cable 3 : something (as a basket of flowers) suspended

suspender belt n, *Brit* : GARTER BELT

sus-pend-ible \sʊs'pendə-bəl\ adj : capable of being suspended

sus-pense \sʊs'pens(ə)s\ n -s [ME, fr. MF, fr. *suspensus*, fr. *suspensere* to suspend, in doubt, hesitant, fr. L *suspensus*, fr. past part. of *suspendere* to suspend] 1 a : the state of being suspended : temporary cessation (suspension asks for ~ of judgment — *Manchester Guardian Weekly*) (the state in which a temporary cessation of one's legal rights is a : a mental uncertainty, ANXIETY, APPREHENSION (the thought of the ~ and terror that my absence must engender in my loved ones — Elinor Wylie) (the ~ which was more terrible than any certainty — Ellen Glasgow) b : pleasant excitement as to a decision or outcome (a novel of ~) 3 : the state or character of being undecided, not decided, or doubtful : lack of certainty : INDECISIVENESS (our next strategic move was still in ~ — Sir Winston Churchill)

suspense \sʊs'pens(ə)s\ n -s [ME, fr. MF *suspensere* — more at *SUSPENDERE*] 1 : waiting for the outcome : held in suspension : SUSPENDED, WITHHELD 2 : SUSPENSE, CAUTION

suspense account n : an account for the temporary entry of charges or credits pending determination of their ultimate disposition — often used of doubtful accounts receivable

sus-pense-ful \sʊs'pens(ə)-fʊl\ adj : full of suspense : marked by suspense (as ~ as a ghost story) (a ~ drama) (this convention has been moderately ~ — R.H. Rovere) (after a ~ pause, everybody stood up — F.J. Warburg)

sus-pen-sion \sʊs'pens(ə)ns\ n -s [LL *suspension*, *suspensio*, fr. L *suspensus* (past part. of *suspendere* to suspend, in doubt, hesitant, fr. L *suspensus*, fr. past part. of *suspendere* to suspend) + *-sion*, *-sion* -ion] 1 : the act of suspending, interrupted, or abrogated (his business duties forced the ~ of his hobbies — *Current Blog*) (an actress under ~ from a moving-picture study for failing to report to work) : as a : temporary forced withdrawal from the exercise of office, powers, prerogatives, privileges as a member or communicant suspension 1c : a ~ may be employed to remove an preparation, b : a ~ apparently seriously bisecting a ray of suspension, c : resolu- girl from school — H.R. Douglass) (a ~ rash of police ~ takes place because of alleged shakedowns — R.E. Merriam) b : temporary withholding (as of belief, decision, or judgment) c : temporary remission of action or execution (as of a law, regulation, or rule) d *Scots law* (1) : a judicial remedy to prevent a threatened injury or to stop an unlawful proceeding brought in the Bill Chamber before a lord ordinary who may require caution before granting emergency relief and who then hears the case on its merits (2) : a petition brought in the Bill Chamber by a prisoner before a lord ordinary to satisfy him that the imprisonment is illegal — called also *suspension and liberation* e (1) : the holding over of one or more musical tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord and suspending the concord which the ear expects; *specif* : such a dissonance which resolves downward (2) : the tone thus held over — compare *RETARDATION* 5 f : a penalty by which a cleric is forbidden wholly or in part to exercise the power of orders or office or to enjoy the fruits of his benefice g : stoppage or payment of obligations or engagements : FAILURE to used esp. of a business or a bank b : a rhetorical device whereby the hearer is kept in suspense over what is to follow or over the inference or conclusion to be drawn ("eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard ...") : as a ~ 1 : an abbreviation (as *IHS* for *IHEOTTE* Jesus) consisting of the first letter or the first part of a word accompanied by a special mark indicating the omission of the rest : an abbreviation (as *ppt* for *precipitate*) consisting of the first letter or part of a word and the first letter or part of the second or third syllable of the word 2 a : the act of hanging or the state of being hung (the simple task of employing the pole as a punishment as well as for the ~ of those under sentence — Victor Schultz) b (1) : the state of a substance when its particles are mixed with but undissolved in a fluid or solid (dust particles in ~ in air) (silt in ~ in water) (droplets in ~ in a gas) (2) : a substance in this state (a ~ of fine sand in water) (3) : a two-phase system consisting of a finely divided solid dispersed in a solid, liquid, or gas — compare *DISPERSION* 4b, *EMULSION* 2a, *SOLUTION* 2b(1) c : something suspended (the swinging bridge — *Amer. Guide Series*; *Pa.*) 4 a : a device by which something (as a magnetic needle) is suspended (a bifilar ~) b : the system of springs and other devices supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles (independent front-wheel ~ has entirely replaced the rigid front axle on American cars — Joseph Heitner) c : the act, process, or manner in which the pendulum or torsion balance of a timepiece is suspended

suspension bridge n : a bridge that has its roadway suspended from two or more cables usu. passing over towers and securely anchored at the ends, that has cables consisting of wire rope, eyebars, or parallel wires wrapped spirally with wire to protect the cables from them in position and in use, has the floor system made rigid by longitudinal stiffening trusses — see *BRIDGE* illustration

suspension feeder n : an animal that feeds on material (as planktonic organisms) suspended in water and that usu. has various structural modifications for straining out its food

suspension periods or **suspension points** n pl : usu. three spaced periods used to mark an omission of a word or group of words from a written context — compare *ELLIPSIS* 3

sus-pen-sive \sʊs'pens(ə)l\ adj also *sʊs'pɪv* [ML *suspensivus*, fr. L *suspensus* (past part. of *suspendere* to suspend, in doubt, hesitant, fr. L *suspensus*, fr. past part. of *suspendere* to suspend) + *-ivus* -ive] 1 : stopping temporarily : tending or having the power to suspend : effecting suspension : SUSPENDING 2 : characterized by suspense, suspended judgment, or indecisiveness (a ~ novel) 3 : characterized by physical or rhetorical suspension : manifesting suspension (~ sentences) (a ~ veto)

suspensive condition n, *Roman, civil, & Scots law* : a condition depending upon an uncertain event which must be fulfilled before an obligation arises : CONDITION PRECEDENT

sus-pen-sive-ly \sʊs'pens(ə)-lɪ\ adv : in a suspensive manner

sus-pen-sive-ness \sʊs'pens(ə)-nəs\ n -s : the quality or state of being suspensive

suspensive veto n : a veto by which a law is merely suspended until reconsidered by the legislature and becomes a law if repassed by an ordinary majority

suspension \sʊs'pens(ə)ns\ n -s [LL *suspension*, *suspensio*, fr. L *suspensus* (past part. of *suspendere* to suspend, in doubt, hesitant, fr. L *suspensus*, fr. past part. of *suspendere* to suspend) + *-sion*, *-sion* -ion] 1 : the act of suspending, interrupted, or abrogated (his business duties forced the ~ of his hobbies — *Current Blog*) (an actress under ~ from a moving-picture study for failing to report to work) : as a : temporary forced withdrawal from the exercise of office, powers, prerogatives, privileges as a member or communicant suspension 1c : a ~ may be employed to remove an preparation, b : a ~ apparently seriously bisecting a ray of suspension, c : resolu- girl from school — H.R. Douglass) (a ~ rash of police ~ takes place because of alleged shakedowns — R.E. Merriam) b : temporary withholding (as of belief, decision, or judgment) c : temporary remission of action or execution (as of a law, regulation, or rule) d *Scots law* (1) : a judicial remedy to prevent a threatened injury or to stop an unlawful proceeding brought in the Bill Chamber before a lord ordinary who may require caution before granting emergency relief and who then hears the case on its merits (2) : a petition brought in the Bill Chamber by a prisoner before a lord ordinary to satisfy him that the imprisonment is illegal — called also *suspension and liberation* e (1) : the holding over of one or more musical tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord and suspending the concord which the ear expects; *specif* : such a dissonance which resolves downward (2) : the tone thus held over — compare *RETARDATION* 5 f : a penalty by which a cleric is forbidden wholly or in part to exercise the power of orders or office or to enjoy the fruits of his benefice g : stoppage or payment of obligations or engagements : FAILURE to used esp. of a business or a bank b : a rhetorical device whereby the hearer is kept in suspense over what is to follow or over the inference or conclusion to be drawn ("eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard ...") : as a ~ 1 : an abbreviation (as *IHS* for *IHEOTTE* Jesus) consisting of the first letter or the first part of a word accompanied by a special mark indicating the omission of the rest : an abbreviation (as *ppt* for *precipitate*) consisting of the first letter or part of a word and the first letter or part of the second or third syllable of the word 2 a : the act of hanging or the state of being hung (the simple task of employing the pole as a punishment as well as for the ~ of those under sentence — Victor Schultz) b (1) : the state of a substance when its particles are mixed with but undissolved in a fluid or solid (dust particles in ~ in air) (silt in ~ in water) (droplets in ~ in a gas) (2) : a substance in this state (a ~ of fine sand in water) (3) : a two-phase system consisting of a finely divided solid dispersed in a solid, liquid, or gas — compare *DISPERSION* 4b, *EMULSION* 2a, *SOLUTION* 2b(1) c : something suspended (the swinging bridge — *Amer. Guide Series*; *Pa.*) 4 a : a device by which something (as a magnetic needle) is suspended (a bifilar ~) b : the system of springs and other devices supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles (independent front-wheel ~ has entirely replaced the rigid front axle on American cars — Joseph Heitner) c : the act, process, or manner in which the pendulum or torsion balance of a timepiece is suspended

suspension bridge n : a bridge that has its roadway suspended from two or more cables usu. passing over towers and securely anchored at the ends, that has cables consisting of wire rope, eyebars, or parallel wires wrapped spirally with wire to protect the cables from them in position and in use, has the floor system made rigid by longitudinal stiffening trusses — see *BRIDGE* illustration

suspension feeder n : an animal that feeds on material (as planktonic organisms) suspended in water and that usu. has various structural modifications for straining out its food

suspension periods or **suspension points** n pl : usu. three spaced periods used to mark an omission of a word or group of words from a written context — compare *ELLIPSIS* 3

sus-pen-sive \sʊs'pens(ə)l\ adj also *sʊs'pɪv* [ML *suspensivus*, fr. L *suspensus* (past part. of *suspendere* to suspend, in doubt, hesitant, fr. L *suspensus*, fr. past part. of *suspendere* to suspend) + *-ivus* -ive] 1 : stopping temporarily : tending or having the power to suspend : effecting suspension : SUSPENDING 2 : characterized by suspense, suspended judgment, or indecisiveness (a ~ novel) 3 : characterized by physical or rhetorical suspension : manifesting suspension (~ sentences) (a ~ veto)

suspensive condition n, *Roman, civil, & Scots law* : a condition depending upon an uncertain event which must be fulfilled before an obligation arises : CONDITION PRECEDENT

sus-pen-sive-ly \sʊs'pens(ə)-lɪ\ adv : in a suspensive manner

sus-pen-sive-ness \sʊs'pens(ə)-nəs\ n -s : the quality or state of being suspensive

suspensive veto n : a veto by which a law is merely suspended until reconsidered by the legislature and becomes a law if repassed by an ordinary majority


suspension \sʊs'pens(ə)ns\ n -s [LL *suspension*, *suspensio*, fr. L *suspensus* (past part. of *suspendere* to suspend, in doubt, hesitant, fr. L *suspensus*, fr. past part. of *suspendere* to suspend) + *-sion*, *-sion* -ion] 1 : the act of suspending, interrupted, or abrogated (his business duties forced the ~ of his hobbies — *Current Blog*) (an actress under ~ from a moving-picture study for failing to report to work) : as a : temporary forced withdrawal from the exercise of office, powers, prerogatives, privileges as a member or communicant suspension 1c : a ~ may be employed to remove an preparation, b : a ~ apparently seriously bisecting a ray of suspension, c : resolu- girl from school — H.R. Douglass) (a ~ rash of police ~ takes place because of alleged shakedowns — R.E. Merriam) b : temporary withholding (as of belief, decision, or judgment) c : temporary remission of action or execution (as of a law, regulation, or rule) d *Scots law* (1) : a judicial remedy to prevent a threatened injury or to stop an unlawful proceeding brought in the Bill Chamber before a lord ordinary who may require caution before granting emergency relief and who then hears the case on its merits (2) : a petition brought in the Bill Chamber by a prisoner before a lord ordinary to satisfy him that the imprisonment is illegal — called also *suspension and liberation* e (1) : the holding over of one or more musical tones of a chord into the following chord, thus producing a momentary discord and suspending the concord which the ear expects; *specif* : such a dissonance which resolves downward (2) : the tone thus held over — compare *RETARDATION* 5 f : a penalty by which a cleric is forbidden wholly or in part to exercise the power of orders or office or to enjoy the fruits of his benefice g : stoppage or payment of obligations or engagements : FAILURE to used esp. of a business or a bank b : a rhetorical device whereby the hearer is kept in suspense over what is to follow or over the inference or conclusion to be drawn ("eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard ...") : as a ~ 1 : an abbreviation (as *IHS* for *IHEOTTE* Jesus) consisting of the first letter or the first part of a word accompanied by a special mark indicating the omission of the rest : an abbreviation (as *ppt* for *precipitate*) consisting of the first letter or part of a word and the first letter or part of the second or third syllable of the word 2 a : the act of hanging or the state of being hung (the simple task of employing the pole as a punishment as well as for the ~ of those under sentence — Victor Schultz) b (1) : the state of a substance when its particles are mixed with but undissolved in a fluid or solid (dust particles in ~ in air) (silt in ~ in water) (droplets in ~ in a gas) (2) : a substance in this state (a ~ of fine sand in water) (3) : a two-phase system consisting of a finely divided solid dispersed in a solid, liquid, or gas — compare *DISPERSION* 4b, *EMULSION* 2a, *SOLUTION* 2b(1) c : something suspended (the swinging bridge — *Amer. Guide Series*; *Pa.*) 4 a : a device by which something (as a magnetic needle) is suspended (a bifilar ~) b : the system of springs and other devices supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles (independent front-wheel ~ has entirely replaced the rigid front axle on American cars — Joseph Heitner) c : the act, process, or manner in which the pendulum or torsion balance of a timepiece is suspended

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*nawna \ 'hu:ru \ 'u:ru \ 'u:ru \ 'u:ru \ 'u:ru \ n-s [E. fr. MF. caprice]



vesica piscis